ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

Meeting and Final Dissolution of the Vienna Conference.

we wer successes of the alies in the

of Genitchi.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S ARMY SAFE.

Formidable Carlist Revolution in Spain

SONSOLS DECLINED TO 91 1-2.

at half past nine o'clock last evening.

cont is the French version of the affair at Genitchi. A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated the 29th
alt., states that the allies have occupied Kertch, but
have not pashed inwards. He reports that in consequence of the measures which he has taken the allies rill not be able to cut off the communications of the

The Post Gasette, of Frankfort, publishes a despatch from Odessa to the effect that the Russians are raising ries to command the channel near Ghik...i, which tota the Putrid Lake with the Sea of Azoff. Anodespatch says that Gen Cushakoff had arrived at Perekep with his division—four infantry regiments, each 3,000 streng. General Grosenheiten had also arrived at Perekep with his light cavalry division, the Third, consisting of four regiments, each 960 strong. These figures would give Prince Gortschakoff a reinforcement of 18,000 men—a number which more exact information would be added to the contract of the contr

proportion of cavalry in the Russian army will cause the steppage of supplies from the countries of the Don to be felt with peculiar pressure by the enemy. On the 23d ult. there were 190 cases of cholers at St.

thing was going on satisfactorily. Soujak Kali was evacuated by the Russians on the 28th of May. They burnt the principal buildings and abandoned sixty guns and six mertars, having first rendered them unservice

Vienas correspondent, dated

GALATZ, June 1, 1855.

There was a great fire last night in the artillery and bavalry stables, close to the ammunition department. The Austrian garrison succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but one hundred and three horses were burned. The chelera is said to have appeared in the Austrian army at Gallois.

army at Galicia.

A lotter received from the French camp before Sebastopol, and dated May 23, states that the allies were on the eve of great events—everything was prepared. The last arrangements had been made in a council of war, at which Gens. Camrobert, Pelissier, Boquet, Lord Ragian, Omer Pasha, Brown, Della, Marmora, and Admirals Ruust and Lyons, were present. All the reinforcements had come up, making the French army amount to 200,000 mag.

A tolographic despatch from Cagliari announces the death of the Bey of Tunis, on the night of the 1st June His successor and cousin, Bidi Mohammed Bey, ascended the throne without obstacle.

Both Houses of Parliament met on the 4th inst.

the threne without obstacle.

Both Houses of Parliament met on the 4th inst., after the Whitemarke and Derby recess. In the Lords the Whitemarke and Derby recess. In the Lords the Newspaper Stamp Duties bill passed through committee. In the Commens the adjourned debate on the conduction and policy of the war was resumed, and after a somewhat lengthemed debate was again adjourned. Mr. M. Gibson considering the Turkish territory now intact and mafe, condemned the persistence in a war which he described as of indefinite extent, and only pursued in the vain desire for military glory. Sir W. Molesworth denounced the temptations which had been presented for the conclusion of a recreant peace, and contended that the safety as well as the glory of the British empire would be perilled by any signs of cowardice or surrender of the high principles which constituted the real bond of union amongst the scattered elements of the English mational grandeur.

In the messay market the English funds showed unchecked busyancy, and experienced, on the 4th inst., a further advance of 16 per cent. Connols for the July according to the state of the July according to the state o

In the money market the English funds showed unobecked busyancy, and experienced, on the 4th inst., a
further advance of 1/2 per cent. Consols for the July account, which left off on the 2d at 91% ex-dividend,
persed at 91% to 1/2, to which they finally returned,
the having temporarily tenched 92. Premium was
again in demand, and there were buyers during the
morning at 5 premium. The terminable annuities of
the new loan were firm at 1616. Rank stock sloned

REASSEMBLING AND FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

seas finally closed. (Loud ensers from both state of the House.)

Sir H. Willoudhay inquired if the papers the noble and had undertaken to produce would include the prositions alluded to by Count Buol in his communication I the 14th ult.?

Lord Palamiston—What I said was, that I would lay in the table the official communication received from he Austriau government, and the answer to it. When here papers are produced the honorable baronet will see whether they contain the information he requires. "Hear," and laughter.)

In the House of Lords on the same night—

naies that state of suspense which was sometimes mistaken at home for a wont of resolution, and abroad for a wont of power. It consigns the protocols of the past spring to that limbo in which the diplematic relies of this long controversy may be preserved. It teaches us to rely on our own resources for the success we hope to obtain, and it brings to a decisive test the falterers and wavevers in this country infinitely prefer a clear stage and a direct trial of strength to the perplexity of negotiations, in which it was not unreasonably apprehended that we might be overreached by crafty antagonists and uncertain allies: and the best answer to those who affect to regret that peace was not obtained on these restricted and precarious terms is to be found in our present military and naval position at the theatre of war.

The first year of these hostilities found the Russian government in possession of an enormous and highly efficient army and of vart warlike stores, accumulated with incessant labor and expense during a long peace. The first year of these hostilities found the allied Powers with their armies and fleets on a peace establishment, and with no extraordinary preparations of any tind for carrying on war at a great distance from their own dominions. Every succeeding month of the war has reduced the resources of the enemy and increased our own. The army now in the Crimes, the equadrons hovering on its coasts and penetrating to the recesses of the Sea of Axoff, the fleet already in the Baltic, auchored within a few miles of Cromstact, are all far more powerful and inured to war than the forces which began to operate by land and by sea last year; and, if the contest is unhappily prolonged, we have no doubt that we shall acquire a far higher degree of efficiency than we have yet attained.

The Russians appear disposed to acknowledge the fact that the turn of affairs is not is their favor, and that

inused to war than the forces which began to operate by land and by sea last year; and, if the contest is unhappily prolonged, we have no doubt that we shall acquire a far higher degree of efficiency than we have yet attained.

The Russians appear disposed to acknowledge the fact that the turn of affairs is not in their favor, and that they have little to hope from active resistance, for since the allied forces arrived at Kertch they have been everywhere preceded by the self-imposed sacrifices of the ensmy. The troops retired from Kertch and Yenikale; steamers and stores of war were set on fire; and, by the latest intelligence. Soudjak-Kaleh, on the Curassian coast, has been evacuated, the works burnt, and no less than 60 guns and 6 mortars rapiked and abandowed. Anapa now remains the only Russian fortress of any importance on the shores of the Black Sea to the south of the Sea of Anofi, and, if it be worth while to attach it, it must speecilly fall into the possession of the allies. As far as Circassia is concerned, we have no reason to extend our operations to that country. The natives of that meuntainous region are eager enough to assert, and brave enough to defend, its independence; but Russia has arready lost there the fruits of twenty years of warfare, all her fortified posts, and the principal line of communication with her Transcaucasian provinces. Hence the Russian army in Georgia has been paralyzed, and no operations have been attempted against Kars, which Colonel Williams has now succeeded in putting into a respectable state of defence.

Lord Ragian cannot be accused of having neglected or underrated the importance of the expedition to the Sea of Azoff. On the centrary, he had obtained information with Sir E. Lyons, he argued so the fact of defence the extreme anxiety with which, in conjunction with Sir E. Lyons, he argued the fact of defence the extreme anxiety with which, in conjunction with Sir E. Lyons, he argued the principal supplies, if not of mel, of the principal supplies, if not of mel, or

THE CRIMBAN CAMPAIGN AND SIEGE OF

evacuated:—
Before the war began, our letters from Novoropisk used to arrive in three days; they are now two months coming round by the wearisome land route. According to our last accounts, General Serebrinkoff, who commands there, intended to give up the station and evacuate the fort. The garrison is kept incessantly on foot, and harrassed out of life by the mountain people, who swarm round it like bees.

The following despatch has been published at St. Petersburg:

ITHE CONTINUED SUCCESSES OF THE ALLIES IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

From the London Times June 4.]

The operations of the allied fleets in the Sea of Azoff continue with unabated energy and success. Intelligence was received yesterday by the Admiralty, dated the 31st of May, from Kertch, that the squadron in the Sea of Azoff had appeared before Genitchi, landron is the Sea of Azoff had appeared before Genitchi, landron is described with corne and unpulses for the Resistan forces, and destroyed all the depots and research and supplies for the Resistan forces, and destroyed all the depots and research and the supplies for the Resistan forces, and destroyed all the depots and research and states that ninety reseals of the army, all which were sunk or destroyed to prevent their escape. Another despatch, which, as we are informed, resched the Forsign Office in the course of yesterday afternoon, frates that no less than sit millions of rations of corn and flour, destined for the Russian army at Sebastopal and in the Crimes, have been destroyed in the Sea of Azoff, as well as 240 trading vessels.

Barely four days had elapsed since the squadron forced the Straits of Tenihade and entered upon this astonishing operation. Berdianak, Arabst and Genitchi fell in serif the Russians found their storeships and magazines, in the hand of the enumy, or only to be resound from capture by instantaneous destruction. The enthusiastic suiteration which the nation will feel on this occasion is heightened by the remarkable fact that our success has not cost the squadron a single life, one man only having been wounded at Genitchi, theugh, in all probability, this bloodless victory has inflieded a severare blow upon the enimy than the hard-fought and dearly won helds of the Alma and of Intermans.

The result is, that the support any one of them. In ordinary years the Crimes deen not produce or substance, which we have the sheet of the produce of the country is had been an action of the substance of the three to the produce of the country is har

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

[Correspondence of the London hews.]

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OPERATION.

The first have at last ventured to sight the terror of our friends. Yestweday the Orion, Mascicann and Merlin sent in pursuit of some ansall vessels; they followed them into a small place called Caporia. The Pragon sut out three of theme vessels, about 300 toul each, and made an attempt to bring out another vessel of 506 tons, but the number of Cossacks that came down to oppose them prevented their success. The Magictenne thee chased their teen similar vessels, but was very soon obstructed in her chase by a battery of twenty guns opening fire on her, which she very bravely answered, but as jet we have not heard the result. The Meriin has been sent to her assistance. The Firefy takes the mails to faro, and the Princess Alice takes them on from themes to Danairo. The weather here is very celd as yet, and all the gunboats are in readiness.

such desperate tenacity of purpose to the last. The Russian has been well served at the German courts; he has not thrown a rouble or a diamond snufbox away. Again, by a series of dexterous matrimonial alliances, has converted Germany into a kind of nursery-barnack for the Romanoff family. The Grand Duchy of Perukahim cannot be stirred into action, because the interesting Grand Duchees Marie Feodorowna is a "scion" of the imperial house. Is not the Dowager Empress a sister of that king of men who reckons the great Frederick among his ancestors? Can you enter any little trumpery German kingdom or duchy without stumbling against a Petrowitz or Paulowitz? The unctuous Chamberlain, and the siy "Legation's Councillor," who endeavor to pump your very thoughts out of your brain, are mere valets of the Russian Chancery.

The police agents have been carefully secured in the Russian interest. In fact, turn where you will in Germany, the wind blows ever from the Kast. Extner by well conceived marriages, or by bribes and intrigues with the Ministers, or by ceurtesies and favors showered upon the leading families, the Crar attains his end, which is to paralyze the action of the German people, and to convert them into the bilind instruments of his will. So, let them cost until his scheme are further developed and the frontier can be adcanced nearer to the Rhane.

All this is humilisting enough, but, in strict justice, it should only be applied to the governing caste and their agents. The blame which properly attaches to the middle and humbler classes is, that their influence upon the action of their rulers is so feeble that they cannot compel tham to save the national honor. In 1848-49 they could meet in noisy conclave at Frankfort, rave about Behlewig Holstein, and threw away the game of liberty, while their hands were filled with trump cards. When it comes, however, to any rational scheme for bettering their political condition, they are as tame and dull as so many flocks of sheep. One would his to wait in flavor of pure se

war, in preparation for a mighty blow which its rulers will one day strike, but only at the remaining liberties of their people?

AUPTRIAN NOTES.

In addition to the circular despatch of the 17th of May, addressed by the Austrian government to the representatives of Austria at German caurts, the following private despatch was addressed, under the same date, to Count Esterhary, the Austrian Ambassador at Berlin:

VIENNA, May 17, 1856.

MONEDUR IN COMTS—The Prussian Cabinet has been informed by M. de Bismarck of what has been done at Frankfort as regards the step M. de Glinka, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, was ordered to take by his Court. We approve that M. de Bismarck did not provoke a discussion in the Diet on this step of the Russian government, and we do not dorbt that Prussia, like Austria, does not deem such a discussion suitable. We also entirtain the conviction that the other German Courts will not say further heed to this new attempt of Russia to separate the private interests of Germany from the general interests of Europe, as the object of Russia shereby can only be to maintain disminen in Germany, and to make sure so far as possible, of the resolutions of the German Courts before the final result of the Vienna Conferences is known, and before we can be in a position to express correlives to our confederates on the craemble of the situation, and what it truly demands on the part of Germany.

However, not to allow any doubt to express correlives to our expresseriatives in Germany, (Greater of 17th May, published in our secopic edition of Saturday.) We request you to communicate it to Baron Mantsuffel, and on this consists to express othe Minister Resident our confident hope that on this point the views of the Prussian Cabinet coincide with our own.

To His Kromianot Courts Estendary, Reside.

them to—
Pray to God for the peace of the soul of our Lord at the Imperor Nicholas 1, now resting in God. He loved you, and I will so so too. Put up your prayers to heaven, we will hold Cronstadt, and if God will there shall be peace your trade shall improve.

According to the Espana of the 30th altimo, there was every indication of the Carlist insurrection being concentrated in the Maestrasgo, and the Queen's authorities were collecting forces to enter that province on different points. A body of troops had been sent from Madrid in the direction of Hiendelsencies, to preserve order amongst the miners, attempts having been made, it was said, to excite them to insurrection. The Minister of War had received a despatch from General de Bedoys, amouncing that, after a combat of two hours, he had just put to flight the faction of Marco de Belle, and taken eighteen of its men prisoners, and had captured some horses and a quantity of arms and ammunition; also that General Thomas had subsequently made twelve of the same band prisoners. The governor of Saragossa had informed the government that the faction of Caspe and Alcanix, 110 strong, had been routed by the Queen's troops, and that two of its chiefs, one of them a priest named Buyson, had been shot.

Most of the factious hands in different parts of the

it was unwise to be prodigal of such distinctions, which gave rise to unreasonable pretensions. Nevertheless, the vote was passed unanimously, the Marquis himself sacrificing his opinion in order not to spoil the harmony. It certainly a absurd to see the Legislative Assembly, the representatives of the nation, bestowing the highest honors in their power for a few paltry skirmishes. On the same principle Brigadier Serrano is promoted to be Major General, for an encounter with wretchedly armed irregulars, in which he lost not a man.

The movements of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier are uncertain. The Duke has repeatedly offered to take up arms against the Carlists in defence of his sister-in law's throse, but the condict is not yet sufficiently serious to induce the government to accept his offer. The Infanta's health being quite restored, it is possible that when she and her husband leave Madrid it will be to return to Audalusia. They will not leave before the 16th of June.

LATEST.

to return to Andalusia. They will not leave before the 16th of June.

LATEST.

PARIS, June 3, 1855.

A telegraphic message from Madrid, dated the 2d inst., says:—

A despatch from General Gurres, dated May 31, announces the total defeat of the Carlist bands in Lower Arragon.

The government read to-day, in the Cortes, the project of the forced loan.

Sweden.

A telegraphic despatch from Stockholm, dated let June, announces the appointment of Baron de Manderstroem, formerly Scoretary-General of Forcign Affairs, to the post of Ambassador to Vienna.

Rumors are current, of important negotiations between the two Courts.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, June b—Evening.—The course of exchange at New York on Landon for bills at 60 daws sight is 110% per cent; and, the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23 40 per cent; rif follows that the exchange is nominally 0-67 per cent in favor of England, and, after making allowances for charges of tramport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

The English funds have been less firm to-day, the public having shown a disposition to realize. Consols for July opened at the closing quotation of last evening—namely, 91% to % ex. dividend, and a preponderance of sales, although the transactions were not very extensive, caused c decline to 91% to %, which was the last official price. At a later hour operations took place at a further decline of an eighth. Omnium was comparatively steady, and was last quoted 4% to % premium. The less favorable tendency of the continental exchanges and the fact of some small amounts of gold having been already transmitted to Paris were among the causes of the diminished confidence, and the market was also influenced by revived rumors that another French loan will shortly be announced. Bank stock closed at 208 % to 210; Becuced, 91% to %; New Three per Cents, 92% to %; Terminable Annuities (new loan), 16%; India stock, 236 to 237; India bonds, 22s. to 25s.; Exchequer bills, 20s. to 13s, premium; and Exchequer bonds, 10%.

Foreign securities open with firmness, but there was subsequently a slight reaction. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rate for Paris was lower than last post. Amsterdam and Hamburg were also similarly affected, but in less degree.

The last quotations of the French Three per cents on the Paris Bourse this svening were 70f. 20c. for money and 70f. 50c. for the end of the month, showing's recovery of about an eighth from thefreaction of ye sterday. At Vienne, netwithstanding the final closing of the Conferences, there ha

provement.
LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
SATURDAY, June 2, Evening.—Market clowid with general and steady buying, and prices of all kinds at the extreme range of yesterday. Sales estimated at 20,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and 8,000; on speculation

extreme range of yesterlay. Sales setting ted at 20,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and 5,007 on speculation.

JUNE 4.—Market again closed with an upward tendency, and, as compared with Friday's rates, prices of all kinds are a clear 1/20, dearer. Sales 35,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and 10,000 on speculation.

JUNE 5.—Market closed with some tamescens but quite steady, prices unchanged; that is to say, about 1/20, dearer since Friday. Sales to day 15,020, including 9,000 on speculation, 1,000 for export. Total sales of three days, 10,000 bales, including 24,020 speculation, 5,000 for export.

Mesers. Richardson, Spence & Oc. supply the following report:—There has been a lair business doing since Friday in Spenish and Baltie wheats, at an advance of 2d. a 3d. per bushel. Of American there are but about 5,000 bushels here, held at 12s., without finding buyers. Barrel four continued inactive; a good business done in Spanish, at its per sack advance. Indian corn—The demand light, but with stocks in a narrow compass, and ed. per quarter dearer for yellow and mixed, and is. a 1s. 6d, for white. Quo'ations are—White wheat, 12s. a 150. 3d.; red, 10s. 9d., a 11s. 9d. Beitimore and Phila.

different times; the money was paid at different places, sometimes in the street, and sometimes in a grocery store or drink shop; I paid on the west side of the avenue; I paid \$3 in the street in city money, in one bill; I don't know of what bank it was; I don't know where I paid the fourth time; I paid in three one doilar bills; I recollect that they were one dollar bills, because I had no change at the times, and was obliged to change a five doilar bill to give Mr. Ray the three doilars; my own reason told me from the beginning that Mr. Ray was acting wrong; I did not make my returns in writing; I made them to Mr. Ray himsell; I think Mr. Mott is the person who was in the habit of paying; I did not remonstrate with Mr. Ray when the original agreement was made between us, but I told him he should give the men more work; I was angry with Mr. Ray, before making the complaint, for net giving the men more work, as they were all poor people; I did not tell any of the men that if Ray was out of the inspectorship they would have more work; I signed a written receipt every time I got money; I did not knew I was lying by doing so, because I cannot read or writing. I always counted the money very time I got money; I did not knew I was lying by doing so, because I cannot read or writing. I always counted the money very time I got money; I did not knew I was lying by doing so, because I cannot read or writing in was desired to give the money to Mr. Ray by Mr. Ray himself, but afterwards I always paid him of my own accord; I never asked Mr. Ray to return me the money; I cannot write any more than signing my own name in German, but I can make figures; I did not write in any book the amount paid to Mr. Ray; I never exert a necount of the number of days I worked in figures.

Examined by the Mayor—I paud Mr. Ray altogether about \$12 or \$15; I know of my own knowledge that Ray received money from others, fer I saw persons give it, and they themselves told me of it; some of their names are, Valentine Corties, Chas. Muhlhofen. Ad

Germans paid me, but since then I have refused to take it.

Mr. Busteed—What is the most you ever paid Mr. Ray at a time?

Witzmes—The most I ever paid him was three dellars, twice; I saw the men pay Ray; I can't say whether it was paper or silver they gave him; I know it was measy, because they atterwards told me it was; I omos saw perfectly Mr. Ray return some change, but I cannot say whether it was paper or silver; this is the only reason have for supposing that Mr. Ray received money from others also.

The examination was then concluded for the day. It will be resound this afternoon, at the same hour.

CARTAGE IMPOSITION.

A public cartman, named Thomas Donohue, was en Monday brought to the Mayor's office, before Mr. Stevens, the first marshal, charged by a lady named Ellen Fogg, with having tried to impose upon her by charging hermore than was due to him. According to the lady's all-davit, she employed him to remove her furniture in employed and for one dollar, but afterwards the cartman desired. load and for one dollar, but afterwards the cartman de-manded money for two loads, which she refused to pay, in consequence of which he detained a portion of her property. Mr. Stevens heard both sides of the sleep very patiently, and severely reprimanded Donohue, in-forming him that he must immediately restore the leaf-her furniture, without receiving any recompense which ever for his services, and that if he did not do no imme-diately he would revoke his license. The cartman them departed, in no very good spirits, muturing against the-hard decision, but as neither he nor the compenium to turned to the Mayor's office, it is to be presumed that the wisest course was purmed by the cartman, and that he took the mild advice of Mr. Stevens.

The case of Charles Wills, charged with having so-duced Anna Bewies, under promise of marriage, was a dismissed yesterday afternoon by Justice Caberne, the complainant failing to bring forward any corroborative estimony.

PRACE IN KANSAS.—The Jefferson (Mo.) Impulses of the 9th instant has the following — "We are pleased to learn that matters have become quiet in Kansas, and every thing seems to be movies along peaceably and quietly. On our westers border order seems to be restored and mob law quiet at an end. We doubt not but many who were led on a few weeks since by a few read-less persons to aid in doing violence to quiet and good citizens, now sorely regret their conduct. The fanation and aid societies of the North, and the fanatics and militers of the fouth, had as well give their attention to their own private business, and let the good purple of the north and seems who have gone there to make it their Annaes persons who have gone there to make it their Annaes persons who have gone there to make it their home—sorties all matters perstaining to the points of the far their control of the court of the points of the fourth."

Most of the potatoes brought to Bufful this cing, from Canada, were from the vicinity of Bramifact. They were been four to five shillings per Bushel, while they have been sold at from eight to a great and lings. The cost of transportation is twelve, deals